Continued on page 12

percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-first and thirty-sixth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, both Maryland's and Virginia's rates were 3.9 percent.

Of the states reporting over-the-year unemployment rate declines, 12 had decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Idaho (1.8 percentage points) and in Texas, Utah, and Wyoming (1.4 points each). Four states (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, and North Dakota) had over-the-year increases exceeding 0.5 percentage point.

Seventeen states had September unemployment rates below 4 percent. Vermont's rate of 1.9 percent was the lowest in the nation. Two states had rates exceeding 8 percent—Louisiana (9.7 percent) and West Virginia (8.5 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary rate of 4.9 percent—the same as in August) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was down one notch from the August standing. In September, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent down from 6.7 percent in August. There were eight cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 7.0 percent was up one notch from August. In September 1987, the Baltimore rate was 6.6 percent.

Detroit was the only city reporting a double digit unemployment rate, 10.2 percent. The next highest rates were posted in New Orleans, Gary, and St. Louis, 9.4, 9.2, and 9.1 percent, respectively. Since June, six cities (Boston, San Francisco, New York, Salt Lake City, Columbus, and the District of Columbia) have been recording a jobless rate between 3 percent and 5 percent. Last month, Pittsburgh joined the ranking. This month Milwaukee fell into this grouping.

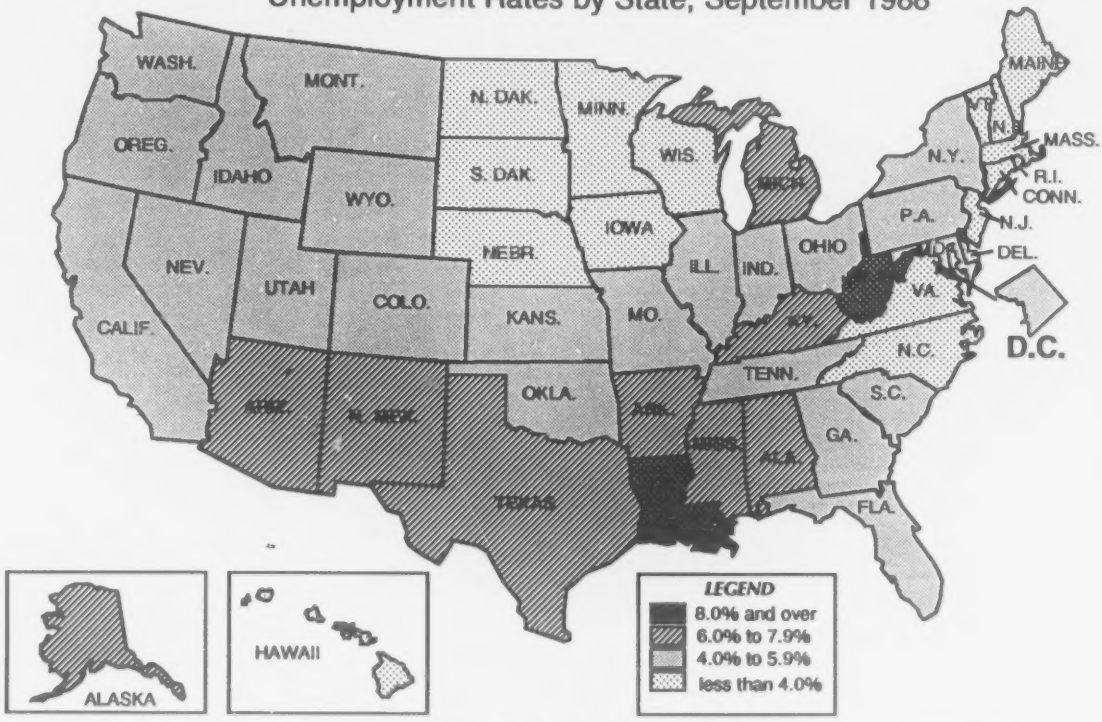
Of the 26 selected central cities, fifteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary and Houston, 3.7 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. All of the nine increases were nominal. Columbus and St. Louis rates were unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	September	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	2.7	2.5
2. Washington, D.C.	2.9	3.0
3. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MI	3.2	3.8
4. Milwaukee, WI	3.3	4.5
5. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.5	3.6
6. San Francisco, CA	3.5	3.7
7. Newark, NJ	3.6	4.4
8. Salt Lake City, UT	4.1	5.2
9. Indianapolis, IN	4.2	4.8
10. Seattle, WA	4.3	5.8
11. Philadelphia, PA	4.3	4.3
12. Portland, OR	4.3	4.6
13. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.6
14. Oakland, CA	4.4	5.0
15. Nashville, TN	4.4	4.1
16. Buffalo, NY	4.6	5.6
17. Baltimore, MD	4.6	4.2
18. Columbus, OH	4.7	4.6
19. Cincinnati, OH	4.7	5.0
20. New York, NY	4.7	4.3
21. Los Angeles, CA	4.8	6.0
22. Sacramento, CA	4.9	5.1
23. Memphis, TN	5.0	5.2
24. Oklahoma City, OK	5.0	5.3
25. Kansas City, MO	5.0	5.1
26. Louisville, KY	5.0	6.1
27. Jackson, MI	5.1	6.1
28. Chicago, IL	5.1	5.7
29. Denver, CO	5.1	6.3
30. Cleveland, OH	5.2	5.1
31. Miami, FL	5.3	6.3
32. Atlanta, GA	5.4	4.5
33. Phoenix, AR	5.4	4.9
34. Pittsburgh, PA	5.6	6.1
35. Birmingham, AL	5.6	6.3
36. Dallas, TX	5.7	6.7
37. St. Louis, MO	6.0	6.2
38. Montgomery, MO	6.0	6.3
39. Houston, TX	6.6	9.0
40. Detroit, MI	6.9	7.5
41. New Orleans, LA	8.7	9.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1988



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	September	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.3	3.0
2. San Francisco, CA	4.3	4.5
3. Milwaukee, WI	4.4	6.0
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.5	5.7
5. District of Columbia	**4.9**	**5.8**
6. New York, NY	5.0	4.5
7. Columbus, OH	5.1	5.1
8. Pittsburgh, PA	5.1	5.7
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	6.7
10. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	5.8
11. Cincinnati, OH	6.2	6.1
12. Miami, FL	6.5	6.9
13. Chicago, IL	6.6	7.2
14. Dallas, TX	6.6	7.8
15. Buffalo, NY	6.6	7.9
16. Baltimore, MD	7.0	6.6
17. Houston, TX	7.0	9.7
18. Newark, NJ	7.5	8.8
19. Birmingham, AL	7.7	8.7
20. Atlanta, GA	7.8	7.2
21. Cleveland, OH	8.2	7.9
22. Dayton, OH	8.3	7.2
23. St. Louis, MO	9.1	9.1
24. Gary, IN	9.2	12.9
25. New Orleans, LA	9.4	9.8
26. Detroit, MI	10.2	11.3

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities October 1988

In October 1988, the District of Columbia processed 2,900 claims for unemployment compensation, a 17 percent increase over September. This is a "seasonal" fluctuation associated with the quarterly change of the base period for determining monetary eligibility. There was a significant number of workers who became unemployed in September whose wages are higher in the base period effective as of October compared to the previous base period of eligibility. Several of these workers took the option of waiting until October rather than file in September. A surge of filers has occurred at the beginning of each quarter in 1987 and 1988 except the second quarter of each of those years. The third quarter increase this year was 19 percent, and 12 percent last year.

All other measures dropped from last month with the exception of first payments, which increased less than half of one percent. The number of idle weeks actually compensated, as well as the total benefit outlay, both dropped ten percent from September.

From October last year, all measures dropped except the total benefit outlay and the average weekly benefit amount. These two each rose five and a half percent. These fluctuations are consistent with the annual trends of declining workload and increase in average weekly benefit payments. The latter is the result of the legislated increases in the maximum weekly benefit amounts.

The January through October 1988 activity shows 30,820 claims taken, compared with 32,140 in the same period last year—a four percent drop. Likewise, the cumulative number of idle weeks compensated this year reached 334,480, a 9 percent drop from the 366,330 in the first ten months of 1987. Continuing in the same manner, the $61.5 million total benefit outlay was four percent less than in the same period last year. The declining workload continues to offset the increase in the average weekly benefit amounts paid as a result of legislated rises in the maximum weekly benefit amounts in recent years.

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Selecteds Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
October 1988

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	% Change From Sept. 1988	% Change From Oct. 1987
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,745	2,346	2,828	+17.0	-2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	28,203	30,351	28,474	-7.1	-1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	26,442	29,495	26,435	-10.4	+0.0
Total Benefits Paid	$4,863,759	$5,436,156	$4,613,171	-10.5	+5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$183.94	$184.31	$174.51	-0.2	+5.4
Number of First Payments	1,338	1,326	1,446	+0.9	-7.5
Number of Final Payments	756	860	793	-12.1	-4.7
Total Beneficiaries	7,780	8,520	7,952	-8.7	-2.2
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	127	94	159	+35.1	-20.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,032	2,094	2,158	-3.0	-5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,909	2,089	1,863	-8.6	+2.5
Total Benefits Paid	$403,229	$434,090	$368,098	-7.1	+9.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$211.23	$207.80	$197.58	+1.7	+6.9
Number of First Payments	99	101	110	-2.0	-10.0
Number of Final Payments	70	51	51	+37.3	+37.3
Total Beneficiaries	547	577	545	-5.2	+0.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	25	29	40	-13.8	-37.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	300	350	411	-14.3	-27.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	242	307	334	-21.2	-27.5
Total Benefits Paid	$47,971	$59,734	$61,650	-19.7	-22.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.23	$194.57	$184.58	+1.9	+7.4
Number of First Payments	17	21	21	-19.0	-19.0
Number of Final Payments	21	19	29	+10.5	-27.6
Total Beneficiaries	80	94	103	-14.9	-22.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,897	2,469	3,027	+17.3	-4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,535	32,795	31,043	-6.9	-1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,593	31,891	28,632	-10.3	-0.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,314,959	$5,929,980	$5,042,919	-10.4	+5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$185.88	$185.95	$176.13	-0.0	+5.5
Number of First Payments	1,454	1,448	1,577	+0.4	-7.8
Number of Final Payments	847	930	873	-8.9	-3.0
Total Beneficiaries	8,407	9,191	8,600	-8.5	-2.2

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1988 decreased 80 cents, as Average Weekly Hours remained the same at 39.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Other Durable Goods' decline was due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Average Weekly Earnings decreased $10.27. Average Weekly Hours, however, remained the same at 42.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down by 24 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products' longer workweek caused Average Weekly Hours to go up slightly 0.1 hour. Printing and Publishing had an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees which caused the Weekly Earnings to go up $2.27. Weekly Hours had a .1 hour decrease, with Hourly Earnings rising 10 cents. Other Durable Goods had an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees, thus Weekly Earnings decreased $4.80, Weekly Hours dropped 0.2 hour and Hourly Earnings were down 7 cents.

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- Labor Market Information

JOB SERVICE Department of Employment Services

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Manufacturing	454.86	455.66	425.41	39.9	39.9	39.1	11.40	11.42	10.88
Durable Goods	440.37	444.11	413.69	41.9	41.7	41.0	10.51	10.65	10.09
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	539.20	534.88	479.10	48.1	47.8	43.4	11.21	11.19	11.04
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	457.06	451.56	423.87	38.8	38.3	39.8	11.78	11.79	10.65
Other Durable Goods	416.02	426.29	387.98	42.8	42.8	41.1	9.72	9.96	9.44
Non-Durable Goods	466.24	464.36	435.06	38.5	38.6	37.7	12.11	12.03	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	438.80	441.69	434.32	40.0	39.9	38.3	10.97	11.07	11.34
Printing & Publishing	499.13	496.86	469.00	36.3	36.4	36.9	13.75	13.65	12.71
Other Non-Durable Goods	370.50	375.30	330.77	44.8	45.0	39.9	8.27	8.34	8.29

Total Production Workers	Oct. '88	Sept. '88	Oct. '87
	41,200	41,000	43,100

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1988 FEBRUARY 1989

D.C. Unemployment Rate 4.5% In November

Fourth Consecutive Month Under 5%

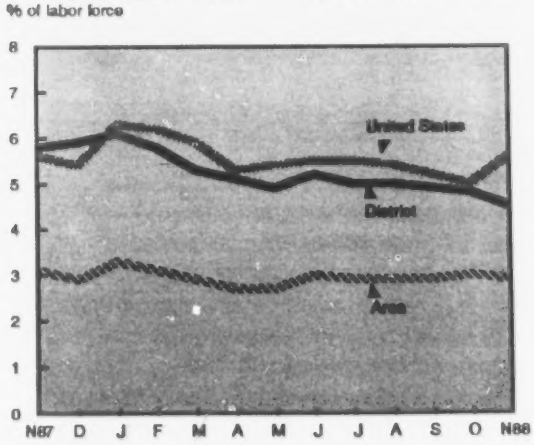
Labor Force

The District

During November, the District's unemployment rate dropped sharply from 4.8 percent to 4.5 percent of the labor force. **This was the fourth consecutive month that the rate has been below 5 percent.** It was the lowest unemployment rate for the month of November since the 3.7 percent recorded in November 1971—seventeen years ago.

The City's unemployment rate through the first eleven months of 1988 has averaged 5.1 percent. This means the rate for all of 1988 will be significantly lower than the 6.3 percent annual average for 1987. **Thus, the District will experience five consecutive years of falling unemployment from the record high of 11.7 percent set in 1983.** A clear measure of the fundamental strength of the City's economy since the recovery from the recessions of the early 1980's.

Unemployment Rates
November 1987 - November 1988



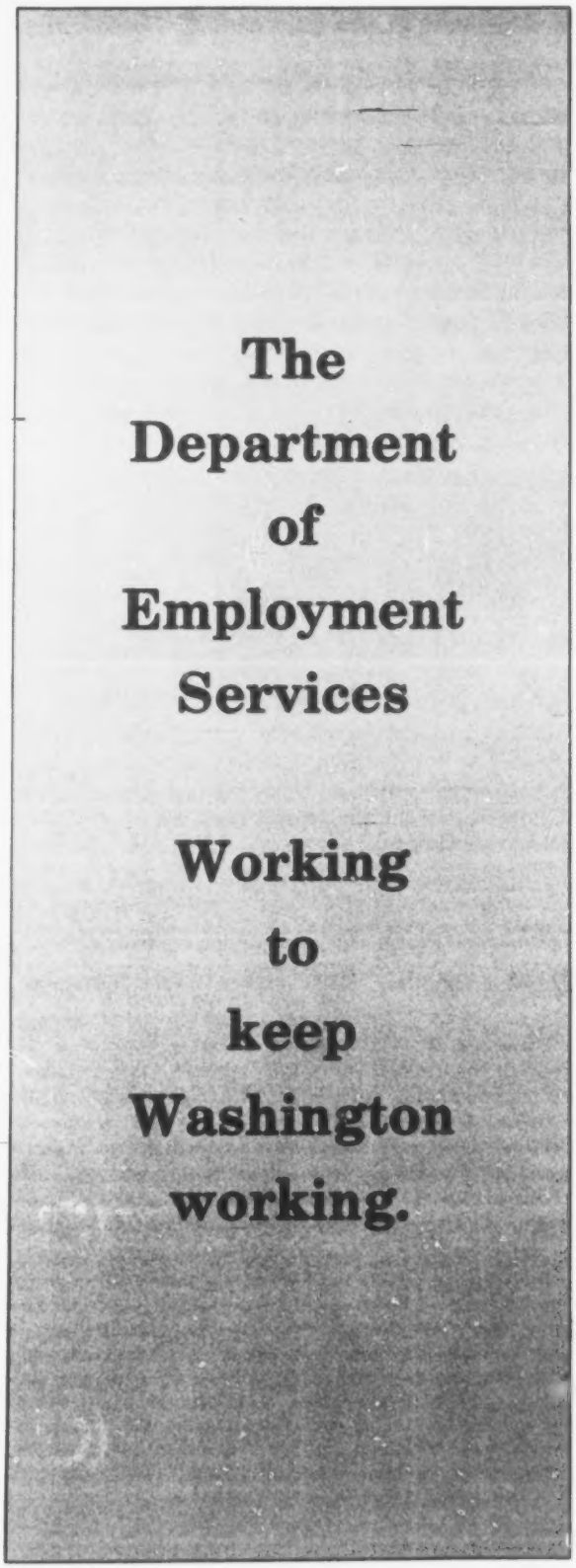
Unemployment for all workers in the United States in November averaged 5.6 percent (unadjusted). Therefore, up to November, the District's rate has been below the national rate for each month of 1988

Between October and November, 600 additional District residents joined the payrolls of

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1988 FEBRUARY 1989

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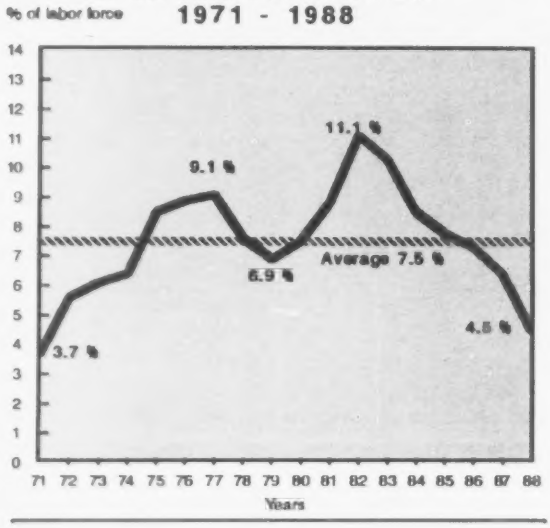
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

local employers and 1,300 came off the jobless rolls. The 324,900 City residents working in November represents the largest number employment level since the 327,700 in November 1972.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of November 1971 - 1988



Compared to November 1987, there were 12,200 more District residents working this past November than a year ago—an over-the-year employment increase of 3.9 percent. On the unemployment side of the job market balance sheet, there were 4,100 fewer jobless residents—an over-the-year decline of 21.2 percent in unemployment. As a result of these labor market transactions, the City's unemployment rate declined by a full 1.3 percentage points between November 1987 and November 1988.

The Area & Suburbs

In the Washington suburbs, 6,000 new workers joined the labor force during November. The number of employed suburbanites increased by 6,600 and the number of jobless workers decreased by 700. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate moved downward by a small tenth of a percentage point to 2.6 percent. A level indicating a short supply of available workers living in the suburbs.

Compared to November 1987, there were 88,500 additional suburbanites with jobs this past November—a very healthy increase of 5 percent over the past year. However, during the same period, 95,500 suburbanites entered the labor market. Thus, unlike in the District, not all the new suburban workers were absorbed by the

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates In the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Nov. a/ 1988	Oct. b/ 1988	Nov. 1987
District of Columbia	4.5	4.8	5.8
Calvert County	4.0	4.4	3.9
Prince Georges County	4.0	4.1	3.3
Charles County	3.2	3.3	3.0
Frederick County	2.9	2.9	2.7
Montgomery County	2.7	2.9	2.3
Stafford County	2.2	2.1	2.5
Alexandria City	2.2	2.1	2.2
Fairfax City	2.1	1.8	1.7
Prince William County	2.0	2.2	2.2
Manassas City	1.9	2.0	1.5
Arlington County	1.9	1.8	1.8
Fairfax County	1.9	1.8	1.8
Falls Church City	1.8	1.7	1.9
Loudoun County	1.7	1.5	1.5
Manassas Park City	1.5	1.4	1.4

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
November 1988[a/]

	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. d/ 1987	Oct. d/ 1987	Net Change From Oct. 1988	Net Change From Nov. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,100	340,800	332,000	331,400	-700	8,100
Total Employed	324,900	324,300	312,700	312,000	600	12,200
Total Unemployed	15,200	16,500	19,300	19,300	-1,300	-4,100
Unemployment Rate e/	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.8	-0.3	-1.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,904,700	1,898,700	1,809,200	1,805,200	6,000	95,500
Total Employed	1,854,200	1,847,600	1,765,700	1,762,000	6,600	88,500
Total Unemployed	50,400	51,100	43,400	43,300	-700	7,000
Unemployed Rate e/	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,244,800	2,239,500	2,141,200	2,136,600	5,300	103,600
Total Employed	2,179,100	2,171,900	2,078,400	2,074,000	7,200	100,700
Total Unemployed	65,600	67,600	62,700	62,600	2,000	2,900
Unemployment Rate e/	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1	——

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statis[illegible]s.

job market. As a result, unemployment among suburban residents increased over the year by 7,000 and the unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage point.

During November, the interaction of the District and suburban job markets produced a small 0.1 percentage point decline in the Area's unemployment rate, changing the rate from 3.0 percent in October to 2.9 percent in November.

Over the past year (November 1987 to November 1988), the regional economy added 103,600 workers to the economy bringing the Area labor force to 2,244,800. Over the year, 100,700 additional Area residents found jobs. Since the expansion in employment was not sufficient to absorb all the growth in the labor force, the number of jobless Area residents increased by 2,900 individuals, bringing the total unemployed in November 1988 to 65,600. Despite the increase in the number of unemployed, the Area's unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year.

Continued on page 5

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
November 1987 & November 1988

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		November 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.2	14.9	23.2
Suburbs	84.8	85.1	76.8
		November 1987	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.1	30.9
Suburbs	84.5	84.9	69.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,368 in November 1988—down 1,023 claimants from October. In November, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers accounted for 28% of the total claimants while professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 27 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.4 weeks for all claimants in November up from 10.0 weeks reported in October. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.9 weeks to 10.3 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.5 weeks. In November 1987, the average duration for males was 9.6 weeks and 9.9 weeks for females.

Continued from page 4

Interestingly, all the increase in Area unemployment over the past year occurred among suburban residents as the number of jobless suburbanites grew by 7,000, while the number of unemployed District residents decreased by 4,100. As a result, the District's share of unemployment decreased from nearly 31 percent of the Area's jobless workers in November 1987 to about 23 percent last November. So, the Area's economy seems to be moving towards a more equitable labor force distribution between the City and the suburbs. District residents now hold 14.9 percent of Area jobs, while they constitute 15.2 percent of the labor force, a difference of only 0.3 percentage point or about 6,500 Area jobs—not a very significant number in an economy containing 2,168,600 employed workers.

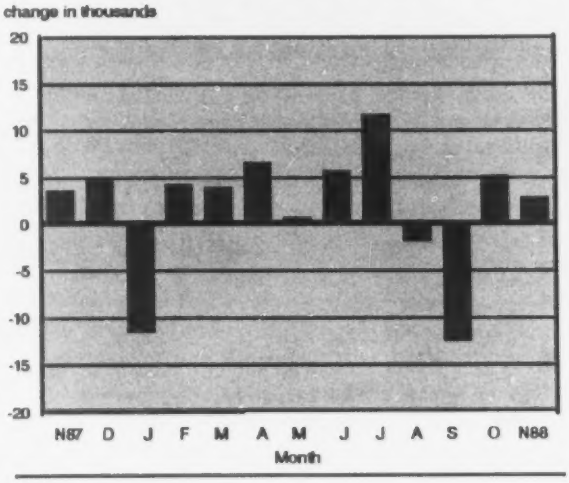
Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,900 for a gain of 0.4 percent between October and November. The private sector accounted for 59 percent of total growth with seasonally induced gains in Services (1,100 jobs) and Retail Trade (500 jobs). The smaller than expected seasonal gain in Retail Trade resulted from a decline in Eating and Drinking Places (600 jobs), reflecting a return to normal levels after a substantial increase in employment last month to accommodate special events held in the City.

Over the year (November 1987 to November 1988), the number of District jobs increased 3.0 percent for a gain of 19,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.8 percent for a gain of 15,000 jobs. The primary growth contributor, Services, produced 12,800 jobs and accounted for 64 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (5,200 jobs), All Other Services (2,400 jobs), Legal Services (2,000 jobs), and Health Services (1,700 jobs). Retail Trade generated (2,400 jobs) with Eating and Drinking Places (1,400 jobs) accounting for 58 percent of the growth.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
November 1987 - November 1988



In the public sector, gains in both Federal Government (4,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (200 jobs) resulted in growth of 1.9 percent over the year.

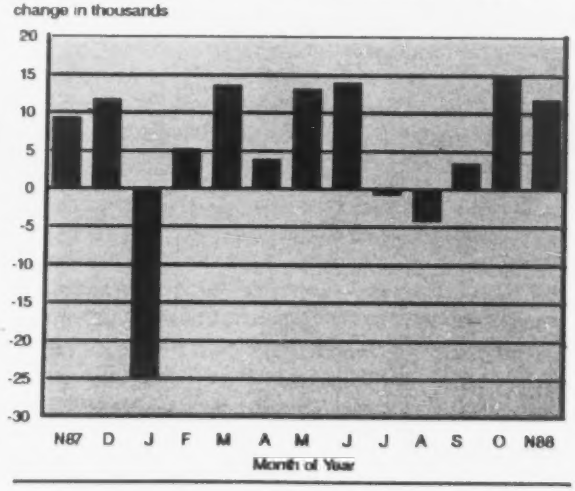
The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.8 percent for a gain of 11,800 jobs between October and November. The private sector accounted for 81 percent of total growth with a gain of 9,500 jobs. Seasonal growth in Trade (6,400 jobs) was responsible for two-thirds of private sector job creation. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 55 percent of the growth in Trade and all the new jobs created in Services (1,100).

In the public sector, gains occurred in both State and Local Government (2,300 jobs) and Federal Government (500 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for two-thirds of the growth in State and Local Government and 60 percent of Federal job growth.

Over the year (November 1987 to November 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.2 percent for a gain of 61,500 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for 73 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.3 percent.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
November 1987 - November 1988



The private sector accounted for 86 percent of suburban job growth with the primary contributors, Services (24,500 jobs) and Trade (9,600 jobs), responsible for 64 percent of private job growth and 55 percent of total growth. Eighty-six percent of the Services growth and 79 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 84 percent of the growth in Construction (8,100 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,400 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,200 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (10,000 jobs) for an over-the-year growth rate of 2.9 percent. The Virginia suburbs were responsible for the Federal job loss, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for two-thirds of the growth in State and Local Government.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 14,700 jobs between October and November for a 0.7 percent rate of growth. The private sector was responsible for 76 percent of this growth with seasonal growth in Trade (6,900 jobs) and Services (2,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent with gains in both Federal Government (3,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (10,200 jobs).

Over the year (November 1987 to November 1988), area jobs grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for growth of 81,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, gaining 68,000 jobs and producing 84 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (37,300 jobs) and Trade (11,900 jobs), were responsible for 60 percent of Area growth and 72 percent of new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Construction (7,200 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.4 percent with growth of 4.9 percent in State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) and 0.9 percent in Federal Government (3,100 jobs).

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1987	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1987
TOTAL	**679.3**	**676.4**	**659.4**	**2,189.5**	**2,174.8**	**2,108.1**
Total Private Sector	**410.0**	**408.3**	**395.0**	**1,616.2**	**1,605.0**	**1,548.2**
Total Government	**269.3**	**268.1**	**264.4**	**573.3**	**569.8**	**559.9**
Manufacturing	**16.5**	**16.5**	**16.4**	**87.6**	**87.3**	**87.5**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.2	41.3	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2	21.1	21.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.6	16.7	16.8
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.4	46.0	45.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.4	5.8
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.1	12.6	34.1	33.8	33.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.7	7.0
All Other Manufacturing	3.4	3.4	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Construction	**15.1**	**15.1**	**16.0**	**139.5**	**138.9**	**132.3**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.8**	**24.8**	**24.5**	**109.7**	**109.0**	**103.0**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.7	52.0	46.1
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	14.9	14.9	15.0	52.1	52.0	52.0
Trade	**67.2**	**66.7**	**64.9**	**438.4**	**431.5**	**426.5**
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.8	75.2	74.8	75.3
Retail	58.5	58.0	56.1	363.2	356.7	351.1
General Merchandise	4.7	4.4	4.7	39.7	36.8	40.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.8	46.3	45.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.8	38.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.8	28.0	29.0
Eating & Drinking Places	28.5	29.1	27.1	119.8	120.2	112.0
All Other Retail	25.4	24.5	24.3	89.4	86.6	86.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**37.8**	**37.7**	**37.3**	**130.7**	**130.4**	**126.0**
Banking	7.1	7.0	7.2	23.5	23.4	22.4
All Other	30.7	30.7	30.1	107.3	107.0	103.7
Services	**248.6**	**247.5**	**235.8**	**709.0**	**706.8**	**671.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.4	16.3	36.2	36.0	35.2
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.1	23.9	23.6	23.4
Business Services	56.2	56.0	51.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.3	4.2	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	35.5	35.5	33.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Nov. b/ 1988	District of Columbia Oct. c/ 1988	District of Columbia Nov. c/ 1987	Metropolitan Area Nov. b/ 1988	Metropolitan Area Oct. c/ 1988	Metropolitan Area Nov. c/ 1987
Legal Services	27.4	27.3	25.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.9	31.9	30.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.8	76.3	74.4	648.9	647.1	613.1
Government	**269.3**	**268.1**	**264.4**	**573.3**	**569.8**	**559.9**
Federal Government	212.6	212.7	208.0	353.5	353.1	350.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	219.7	216.7	209.5
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	51.7	50.5	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

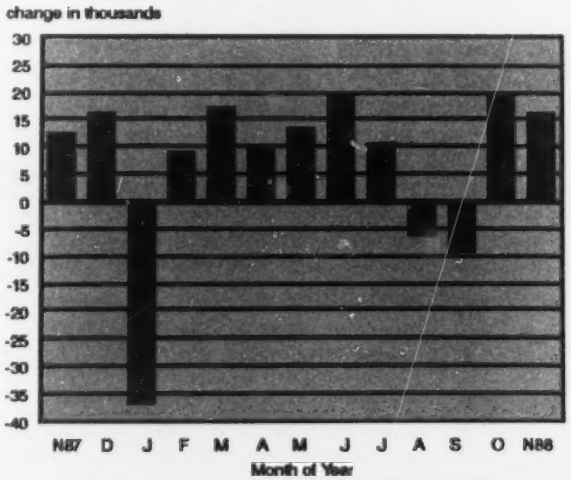
Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
November 1987 - November 1988



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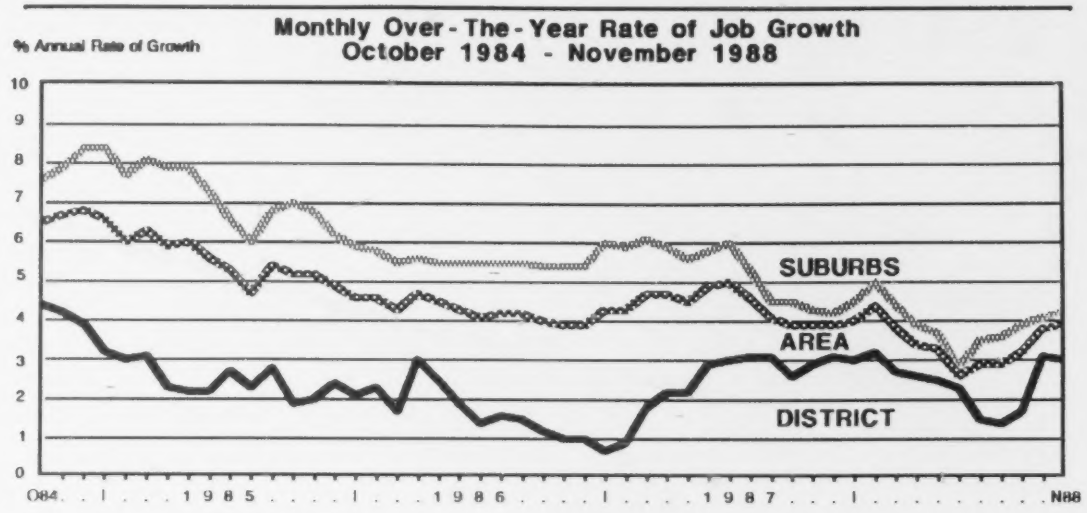

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 49 months, (October 1984 to November 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.2 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 49-month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 3.0 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 49-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 116,000 new jobs produced between November 1983 and November 1984, to 81,400 between November 1987 and November 1988. Over the past year, 61,500 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 19,900 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent vs. 3.6% for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to November 1988

The Area	
Average 49 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	2.9%
Current month	3.9%
The Suburbs	
Average 49 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	4.2%
The District	
Average 49 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	3.0%

PAY PROFILE:

The Washington Area In 1987

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average pay in the Washington Metropolitan Area during 1987 was $25,210. The average in the District of Columbia was $28,477. Thus, people working in the District proper made 11.5 percent more than the average for all Washington Area workers. (See the November 1987 issue of the *Area Labor Summary* for industrial details concerning pay in the District.) Still, Washington Area workers made 17.2 percent more than all workers in the United States and 13.8 percent more than workers in all metropolitan areas.

Pay increased faster over the year (1986-1987) in the Washington MSA (5.7 percent) than in the District (4.9 percent), the U.S. (4.5 percent) or all metropolitan areas (4.6 percent). Compared to 17 other large metropolitan areas, the Washington Area had the fourth highest average pay following New York, San Francisco and Detroit. Pay in the Washington Area was 10.5 percent less than in the New York City Metropolitan Area. However, Washington Area workers earned 11.0 percent more than workers in the Philaldelphia Area, 16.8 percent more than in the Baltimore Area, and 19.2 percent more than in Richmond.

Pay increased most rapidly in the New York and Boston Areas (both 7.4 percent). The smallest increases occurred in the Detroit Area (2.0 percent) and Houston (1.4 percent). The Washington Area's 1987 increases of 5.7 percent was, however, significantly greater than the 4.6 percent increase for all eighteen selected areas.

1987 Unemployment Rates And Pay Increases

Interestingly, there seems to be a very strong relationship between the 1987 unemployment rates in the selected metropolitan areas and the size of the annual increase in average pay. When pay increases in the selected areas are ranked from highest to lowest and the unemployment rates from lowest to highest, there is a distinct tendency for areas with the largest pay increases to also be areas with low unemployment rates (See Table). For example, Boston was tied with New York as the metropolitan area with the largest relative pay increase (7.4 percent) and Boston also had the lowest unemployment rate (2.8 percent). On the other end of the spectrum, the Houston Area had the lowest pay increase and the second highest unemployment rate. The Washington Area ranked number four in terms of the largest pay increase and second in terms of the lowest unemployment rate.

When unemployment is low, (a tight labor market), this tends to put upward pressure on wages as employers begin bidding up wages in order to compete with each other for a relatively scarce labor supply—a condition existing in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Annual Average Pay
1986-1987
(in dollars)

	1986	1987	% Change
United States	19,966	20,855	4.5
All Metropolitan Areas	20,762	21,724	4.6
Washington, D.C., MSA	23,859	25,210	5.7
The District	27,137	28,477	4.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

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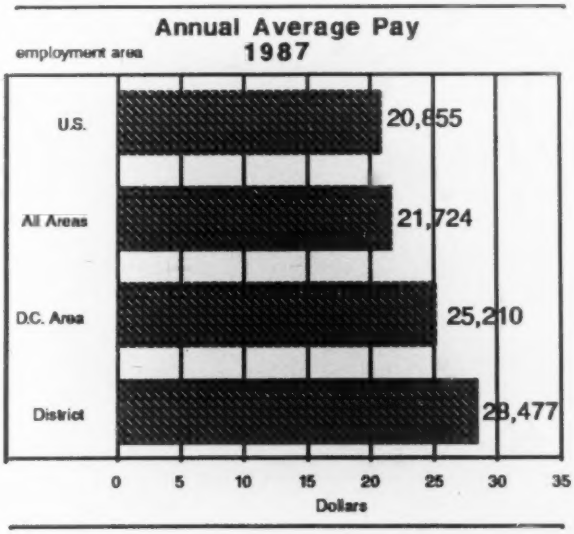
Annual Average Pay
Selected Metropolitan Areas
1986-1987
(in dollars)

Area	1986	1987	% Change
New York, NY	26,241	28,179	7.4
San Francisco, CA	25,594	26,594	3.9
Detroit, MI	24,806	25,301	2.0
Washington, D.C.	23,859	25,210	5.7
Los Angeles, CA	23,482	25,005	6.5
Boston, MA	22,250	23,888	7.4
Dallas, TX	22,769	23,624	3.8
Houston, TX	23,175	23,509	1.4
Philadelphia, PA	21,115	22,447	6.3
Atlanta, GA	21,243	22,426	5.6
Minneapolis, MN	21,495	22,385	4.1
Cleveland, OH	21,190	21,985	3.7
Pittsburgh, PA	20,187	21,019	4.1
Baltimore, MD	19,911	20,978	5.4
Milwaukee, WI	20,143	20,838	3.5
Richmond, VA	19,348	20,374	5.3
New Orleans, LA	19,264	19,788	2.7
Norfolk, VA	17,597	18,268	3.8
Average	**21,871**	**22,879**	**4.6**

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics



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Rankings of Wage Increases and Unemployment Rates
Selected Metropolitan Areas
Annual Averages 1987

	Ranking		% of Wage Increase	Unemployment Rate
	Wage Increase (%)	Unemployment Rate		
Boston, MA	1	1	7.4	2.8
New York, NY	1	7	7.4	5.4
Los Angeles, CA	2	9	6.5	5.9
Philadelphia, PA	3	3	6.3	4.3
Washington, D.C.	4	2	5.7	3.4
Atlanta, GA	5	4	5.6	5.0
Baltimore, MD	6	8	5.4	5.4
Minneapolis, MN	7	5	4.1	5.0
Pittsburgh, PA	8	14	4.1	7.7
San Francisco, CA	9	6	3.9	5.1
Dallas, TX	10	12	3.8	6.9
Norfolk, VA	11	11	3.8	6.3
Cleveland, OH	12	13	3.7	7.3
Milwaukee, WI	13	10	3.5	5.9
New Orleans, LA	14	17	2.7	10.4
Detroit, MI	15	15	2.0	8.4
Houston, TX	16	16	1.4	9.4
Average			**4.6**	**6.2**

Note: Unemployment rate for Richmond Area not available.